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- Outlines of Economics, Developed in a Series of Problems. By members of the department of political economy of the University of Chicago. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1910. Pp. xvi + 144. \$1.00.
- Strong, Edward K., Jr. The Relative Merit of Advertisements. *Archives of Psychology*, No. 17. New York: The Science Press. 1911. Pp. 81. \$1.25.
- Wells, Frederic Lyman, and Forbes, Alexander. On Certain Electrical Processes in the Human Body and Their Relation to Emotional Reactions. *Archives of Psychology*, No. 16. New York: The Science Press. 1911. Pp. 39. \$0.40.
- Whitley, Mary Theodora. An Empirical Study of Certain Tests for Individual Differences. *Archives of Psychology*, No. 19. New York: The Science Press. 1911. Pp. 146. \$1.25.

NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., delivered his presidential address to the Cambrian Archeological Association at Abergele on August 29, taking as his subject "Some Points in the Pre-history of Wales." In the course of his remarks, he said that at the time when the Neolithic aborigines first found their way so far west in the British Islands, the whole land was covered with forest, the lower portions of the valleys were filled with morasses, and the only tracks were those of the wild animals. The land was some 60 feet above its present level, and the coastline included the area of Anglesea. The Neolithic farmers and herdsmen were a small, oval-headed people, well formed, and had been clearly proved to be identical with the Iberian peoples of history. They were represented to-day by the small, dark element in the Welsh population. The next elements in the Welsh population were the taller, broad-headed people who lived in Wales in the Bronze age. Their civilization was derived from the Continent, and they were identified with the earlier division of the Celtic peoples, the Goidels, termed by Rhys the Q Celts. In the prehistoric Iron age a new civilization made its appearance. That, too, was probably introduced by invading tribes from the Continent, and these belonged to the Brythons, or P Celts, of Rhys. These represented the third element, and no new traceable element was added by the Roman occupation.—*Nature*.

WE have received the first two numbers of *Behavior Monographs*, which are published at irregular intervals at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in connection with the *Journal of Animal Behavior* by Henry Holt & Company, New York. The first number is "The Development of Certain Instincts and Habits in Chicks," by Frederick S. Breed, founded upon work done in the Harvard Psychological Laboratory. It is a work of 78 pages. The second is an inquiry into "Methods of Studying Vision in Animals," by Robert M. Yerkes and John B. Watson, and is a

report prepared for the Committee of the American Psychological Association on the Standardizing of Procedure in Experimental Tests. It comprises 91 pages. The separate numbers of the monographs are to be grouped in volumes of approximately 450 pages, and may be subscribed for at the rate of \$3.00 per volume (foreign subscription \$3.50). The enterprise is under the editorial direction of Professor J. B. Watson, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

In the July number of *The Cairo Scientific Journal* Mr. J. Craig discusses some results derived from the anthropometrical material which he had previously investigated and published in *Biometrika*. The measurements dealt with 9,000 prisoners of Egyptian nationality, and were taken by the Anthropometric Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior from about 1902 to 1908. The relations of the Copts to the Moslem population, of the urban to the rural population, and of the people of Lower Nubia to the rest of Egypt, were studied, and though the data were not sufficient to support definite conclusions, indications were found of a differentiation into eastern, center and western delta districts; Girga and Qena provinces stood apart from Lower Nubia and Aswan on one hand, and from the rest of Upper Egypt on the other. The recent census is utilized to show the amount of migration of males from one province to another—*Nature*.

THE Macmillan Company announces among their current publications "The Mind of Primitive Man," by Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University; "The Five Great Philosophies of Life," by President William DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College; "Truth and Reality," by Professor John Boodin, of the University of Kansas; "The Persistent Problems of Philosophy," by Professor Mary Whiton Calkins, of Wellesley College; "Social Pathology," by Professor Samuel G. Smith, of the University of Minnesota, and "The Meaning of Education," by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University.

JOHN PICKETT TURNER, Ph.D. (Columbia), returns from a year spent at Vanderbilt University as assistant professor of philosophy to resume his work as instructor in philosophy in the College of the City of New York.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Italian Society for the Advancement of Science will be held in Rome on October 12-18, under the presidency of Professor G. Ciamician.

THE Japanese Minister of Education has announced that two new imperial universities will be opened. One will be at Sendai, on the eastern coast, and the other at Fukuoka, on the island of Kiushu.

PROFESSOR JOSIAH ROYCE is preparing a new volume, entitled "William James and Other Essays on the Philosophy of Life," which Macmillan hopes to issue this autumn.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & Co. will shortly issue "William James" by Emile Boutroux, translated by Archibald Henderson.

PROFESSOR JOSIAH ROYCE, of Harvard University, has received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of St. Andrews at its recent celebration.